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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

METEOROLOGICAL TOWER AT MALOYAROSLAVETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, OBNINSK, USSR





NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER



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METEOROLOGICAL TOWER AT MALOYAROSLAVETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, OBNINSK, USSR

SUMMARY

	The meteorological tower associated with		
-	the Maloyaroslavets Research Institute at Ob-		
25X1A	ninsk, USSR (designated in the BE as Maloy-		
	aroslavets Research Institute Obninskoye,		
25X1A	is located at 55-06-44N 36-36-		
	24E, approximately 5.8 nautical miles (nm)		
25X9	northeast of the town of Maloyaroslavets		
25X9 25X9			
	Information published in Pravda in July 1960		
	states that the tower is		
25X1 ₋			
25X1			
_	With regard to the function of the tower, the		
	same article says:		

"Many observations are made and interesting results have been obtained concerning phenomena in the lower layer of atmosphere.

The instruments used to record these phenomena are attached to long arms outside the tower so that measurements are made under natural conditions.

"It is no accident, of course, that the tower has been built near the world's first atomic electric station (AES); serious research is being conducted here in the atmosphere surrounding the AES-1. It has been established that the atomic electric station does not contaminate the atmosphere." 1/

The atomic electric station mentioned in Pravda (designated in the BE as Malovaroslavets Nuclear Thermal Power Plant Obninskoye, 25X1 is located immediately west of the nuclear research institute, approximately 1.5 nm south-southwest of the meteorological

DESCRIPTION AND MEASUREMENTS

tower (Figure 1).

The tower appears to be constructed of flanged sections, bolted or welded together. The structure supports 14 octagonal platforms, which are spaced about 75 feet apart except the upper two, which are closer together. A small support building beside the tower houses the recording devices connected to the instruments (Figure 2). The instrumentation appears to be located in or attached to the boxlike objects at the ends of the arms that extend outward from

opposite corners of the platforms. Several probable anemometers are visible in Figure 3. It is not possible to identify any of the other instruments, but studies of the lower atmosphere would call for any or all of the following: psychrometers, barometers or barographs, radiometric devices, air sampling devices, and thermometers. The tower is stabilized by steel guy wires. and is said to have a circular office in the upper part, reached by elevator. 1/

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FIGURE 1. METEOROLOGICAL TOWER AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS AT OBNINSK, USSR.

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25X10

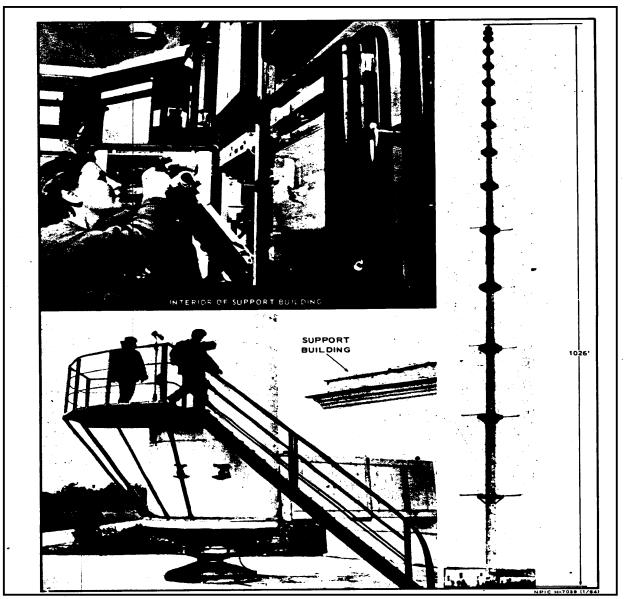


FIGURE 2. GROUND PHOTOGRAPHS OF METEOROLOGICAL TOWER AND SUPPORT BUILDING, 1960.

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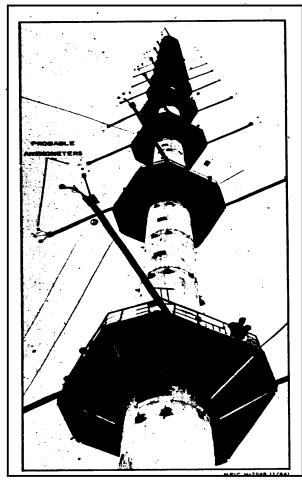
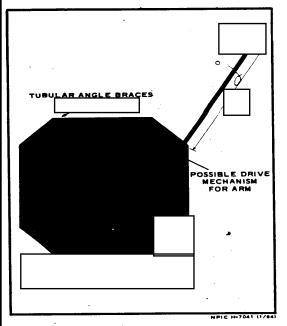


FIGURE 3. GROUND PHOTOGRAPH OF METEOROLOGICAL TOWER, 1960.



[.]25X1D

25X1D 25X1D

25X1D

25X1D

25X1D 25X1D

25X1D

FIGURE 4. PLAN VIEW OF METEOROLOGICAL TOWER PLATFORM.

	Measurements made on available photogra-			
phy				
	Figure 4 shows the signifi-			
cant dimensions of the tower platforms and in-				
strument arms. These measurements were				
made on the basis of the assumed diameter of				
	·			
1				

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REFERENCES

25X1D

PHOTOGRAPHY

Ground photographs from Soviet publication Soviet Union, No 130, 1960 (UNCLASSIFIED)

MAPS OR CHARTS

ACIC. US Air Target Mosaic, Series 50, Sheet 0167-9/3MA, 1st ed, Jan 59, scale 1:50,000 (SECRET) ACIC. US Air Target Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0167-9A, 1st ed, Jan 59, scale 1:200,000 (SECRET)

DOCUMENT

1. USSR. Pravda*, Moscow, 7 Jul 60 (UNCLASSIFIED)

REQUIREMENT

CIA. C-SI3-80,731

NPIC PROJECT

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*Translated in US Department of Commerce PB 131632-130, Information on Soviet Bloc International Geophysical Cooperation - 1960, 5 Aug 60 (UNCLASSIFIED).

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